FOR THE MAYOR'S PARK BILL.

LARGE MEETING IN CHICKERING HALL.

STRONG SPEECRES BY A. S. HEWITT, MR. GRACE, E. E. ANDERSON AND OTHERS. The meeting at Chickering Hall last evening, called to give expression to the dissatisfaction felt at the of last year providing for taking about 2,000 legislation of last year providing for taking about 2,000 acres of land in Westchester County for park purposes, was foreible in point of numbers and a fair expression of the taxpacing community on opinion of a good part of the taxpaying community on the subject. The body of the hall was filled, while many stood up in the outer aisles, and the gallery was nearly filled. The speeches were attentively listened to, and the points made by the various speakers were heartily applauded. Mayor Grace received a hearty welcome, and his vigorous sentiments were warmly applauded.

Among the vice-chairmen, many of whom were present, were Oswald Ottendorfer, George Jones, E. L. Godkin, Charles A. Dana, Hamilton Fish, F. S. Winston, Russel Sage, Smith Ely, jr., Edward S. Jaffray, Daniel F. Tiemann, Henry Hilton, A. R. Eno, William B. Dinsmore, Levi M. Bates, Edward Cooper, J. Pierpont Morgan, William A. Cole, John P. Townsend, William Remsen, Robert Goelet, Robert B. Roosevelt, Ogden Goelet, Abram S. Hewitt, John H. Sherwood, Eugene Kelly, Robert B. Minturn, Henry L. Hoguet, J. Abner Harper H. K. Thurber, J. Henry Harper, William H. Webb, John B. Cornell, B. T. Babbitt, Salem H. Wales, William Steinway, Samuel Sloan, Henry Bergh, Howard W. Coates, Thomas L. Feitner, Richard Arnold, A. D. Julliard, Jeremiah Develin, Gerard Beekman, James W. Beekman, William H. DeForrest, Rutherford R. Stuyvesant, Erastus Brooks, Henry W. T. Mali. F. B. Thurber, Charles J. Nehrbas, William Laimbeer, William A Dar-ling, J. N. Huggins, Edward H. Ammidown, A. Palmer, Henry E. Pellew, and H. Gallatin. The secretaries included ert Ray Hamilton, H. B. Whyland, Frederick Roosevelt, Daniel S. McElroy, J. Edwin Houghton, James A. Deering, Colonel Garrett Nagle, F. A. Ridabock, William D. Murphy, John N. Hayward, Charles E. Appleby, John Hooper, H. W. Belcher, B. F. Romaine, jr., Sigismund Meyer, Cyrille Carreau, Charles W. Iden, George F. Gantz, John P. Huggins, Theodore P. Hyatt and Morris

The committee of arrangements consisted of Elbridge T. Gerry, chairman; Cyrus Clark, Jenkins Van Schalck, H. K. Thurber, Lewis May, James C. Cooley, Charles J. Schampain, Fleming Smith, Alfred Roe, Dr. Richard H. Leopold Friedman, Dwight H. Olmstead, Dr. John T. Nagle, Edward A. Morrison, Henry R. Beckman, John D. Crimmins, E. G. Stedman and James Gallatin.

At the rear of the stage was a large colored map giving in outline the city proper, the annexed district, portion of Westchester County and the lands that it is proposed to take for parks, Elbridge T. Gerry called the meeting to order. He said that the question to be considered was whether it was advisable to incur at the present time an expenditure of from \$8,000,000 to \$20,000, 000 to procure land for park purposes for which there was now no need and would not be for many years to come. The Mayor had invited the attention of the tax payers to this matter. The question was not a political one. It simply touched the pockets of all the peeple. He closed by moving that James A. Roosevelt be chosen chairman. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Roose velt made a short, pithy speech in response, in which h briffy explained the objectionable provisions of the bill as passed, and how they would be removed by the proed amendments.

E. Ellery Anderson next made a vigorous argument in favor of the amendments. He said that they voiced the demand of the city that the parks of New-York should be restricted to the City and County of New-York, and that some simple and practical provisions should be made whereby the City of New-York could pay for the lands when it took them. He objected to the bill as passed on the score of its extravagance It would eripple the credit of the city. It would restrict its power to spend money for other improvements and requirements, of which the city stood in much more urgent need-additional schools, street repairs, dock im-provements, e.c. He wanted the adjoining land assessed to help pay for the new parks. He hinted that the bill had been pushed by land speculators and that in Westchester County in the region of the proposed parks land had gone up from two and three hundred dollars an acre to as many thousands and even more. "They have quietly gone to Albany," he said, "and have passed this bill, which vastly increases the value of their land, and the moment you plant down your first ante, you will find that they have drawn a good card and intend to make you raise it a good deal." He dweit upon the enormous expense of converting the Westenester lands into good parks. "They have first to be drained," he said. That means that in order to drain their lands they will drain your pockets."

Mayor Grace then came forward, and was received with chester County in the region of the proposed

Mayor Grace then came forward, and was received with

hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

When I took office on the lat of January I found that the New Parks act of 1884, which by mandate of the the Legislature imposed upon the city of New-York the taking of nearly 4,000 acres of land, about one half in New-York City, would involve an expenditure which, on careful scratiny, I estimated would amount to not less than 510,000,000 or \$15,000 000. I naturally felt alarmed, and looked about me to see how it could be met. I had several conferences with the Controller, the Corporation Counsel and other prominent men deeply interested in the city's weltare, and we came to the following conclusions:

First—There was no power vested either in the city or the Legislature that could enable us to issue bonds of the city for parks. The constitutional amendment has settled that question.

the city for parks. The constraint extended by the Act of Second—There was no contract created by the Act of 1884 which made the city liable for the park properties until the General Term of the Supreme Court and confirmed the report of the commissioners appointed for the taking of the lands.

Third—The taking of the lands proposed for parks and analyze all improvements in the city for years, and analyze all improvements in the city for years,

the taking of the lands.

Third—The taking of the lands proposed for parks would paralyze all improvements in the city for years, because the constitutional amendment limits the rate of taxation, and at the highest limit it would take at least three years to pay for the parks to the exclusion of all improvements in the way of new school outlings, armories, docks and water front, which must be made in the immediate future from taxation.

Fourt—We all agreed that the taking of property in another county, upon which the city would be subject to taxation by that county on all improvements made there, with no corresponding benefit from the increased value of the property adjoining, which that county alone would enjoy, was entirely outside of serious consideration by careful or prudent officers of the city.

In view of all these facts, I deemed it my duty to have a bill drawn to amend the New Parks act of 1884, repealing all that part which directed the taking of lands in Westchesier County, and limiting the amount to be put in the tax levy yearly for new parks, believing that in this way necessary improvements, such as new schools, new docks, water-front extension, repairing of streets and other urgent needs of the city, might be properly attended to. I now lay the whole matter before you and before the Lexislature of the State and the whole people of the city, and will merely add that the minor points of the bill before the Lexislature are of but very small importance county parks, and of the infinite financial difficulties which must follow if the present act is permitted to stand, imposing as it does a burden which the land owners who originated the job appear to think, after their experience with Tweed, the taxpayers will bear uncomplainingly.

A letter was read from Controller Loew regretting that he was kept away by sickness, but expressing its hearty

land owners who originated the 10.5 appear to think, after their experience with Tweed, the taxpayers will bear uncomplainingly.

A letter was read from Controller Loew regretting that he was kept away by sickness, but expressing his hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting. He thought it desirable to find out definitely the cost of the parks and whether the city had power to issue bonds for their payment before further steps were taken. Abram S. Hewitt was the next speaker. Though somewhat hoarse, he spoke with great carnestness and effect. In brief, he said:

"I come here to night because I feel it is an imperative duty to strengthen the Mayor in the position he has taken with regard to the establishment of these new parks. I gave a very hearty support to the proposition to lay out new parks. When the commission was selected the names of the gentlemen composins it were a guarantee that the work would be well done. I read with entire approval their demonstration of the necessity of more parks to releve the mortality due to overcrowding in the tenement house districts. But I find they propose to accomplish his by opening half a dozen parks not one of which is within ten miles of this crowded population. What a mockery of humanity and every principle of justice is this. [Applause, If they really propose to sive fresh air and the glow of hearth to the children of the poor this meeting would never have been called. I find from the report of the commission that they were not to do anything for this generation to come. When these parks are created they must be based upon the principles of justice to all classes, to ried and poor alike, and the community must not be roubed for the benefit of posterity.

"The bill which has passed does not provide for any

The bill which has passed does not provide for any assessment of the cost of the parks on the adjoining property. When we come to expenditures which are for the general good they are paid out of the general revenue. Those which are for purely local benefit are paid for by assessments on the property benefited. When the benefits are paid for by assessments on the property benefited. When the benefits are paid for by assessments on the property benefited in the case of parks this has always been the practice. By any other policy you slamy been the practice. By any other policy you slamy make a gift at the public expense to the owners of the land. The property-owners of Westchester are justified in refusing to be taxed for the benefit of the City of New York, even though their property is benefited by the improvements. But the commission determined to have Pelham Park. It is possible that it is a wise thing to have it, but whether it be right or wrong to have it, it is wrong to create a park which catalis from the very nature of the case the condusion that assessments shall not be made upon certain property, for benefits conferred. As they could not make such an assessment in the case of Pelham Park, they could not make an assessment for any of the other parks. This is the only way I can explain their very contradictory position."

M. Hewitt dwell at length upon the objections to terity. The bill which has passed does not provide for any

other parks. This is the only way I can explain their very contradictory position.

Mr. Hewitt dwelt at length upon the objections to the Westchester Parks, that they conferred no beneats upon the poore classes, and that they necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money, which were needed for purposes that would insure direct and immediate benefit to the tenement-house population. In conclusion he advised the Commissioners to concede that they had made a mistake and to join hands with the Mayor in trying to remedy it.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke uext and expressed his distent from the bill with characteristic sumphasis and decision. He had opposed it before the Legislature for reasons limitar to those which had been urged by previous apeakers. He objected to the great area of the proposed

new parks, and the large expenditures that they would involve. He was very certain that the money could be more advantageously expended in other directions. He thought it more important that the National Guard regiments in New York should be provided with suitable armories than that a park should be created ten miles distant from the City Hall. He thoughtioo, that the money could be better expended on additional schools and street improvements. He regretted that the bill was in such shape "that it gave rise to the suspicion that many of those pushing it were influenced by selfish and interested motives." He objected vigorously to the absence of any provision to assess adjacent property owners to help defray the cost of the parks. He would far rather see parks created in the tenement house districts without any additional tax burdens upon the surrounding property than have the city at large taxed for parks that would largely increase the value of land already in the bands of well-to-do people. He was opposed to legislating for the future at too great an expense to the present.

case to the present.

Henry Bergh and Simon Sterne made short addresses

response of resolutions were read by the secretary. When Henry Bergi and Simon Sterne made snort addresses. A series of resolutions were read by the secretary. When they were put to the meeting there was a hearty assent from the vast majority. A small knot of men in one corner near the platform, led by ex-Alderman Fulgraf, loudly shouted in the negative. The resolutions were as follows:

loudly shouted in the negative. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas. There was passed by the last Legislature a mandatory act, compelling the City of New-York to acquire in a single purchase about 4,000 acres of land for park purposes, of which about one-half is situated in Westchester County, and providing that the amount necessary to pay for the lands so purchased should be raised by the issue of thirty year bonds at three and one-half per cent interest; and

Whereas. Since the passage of that act the people of this State have adopted an amendment to the Constitution prescribing such limits to the power of cities to incur indebtedness as will render it impossible to raise the money to pay for the new parks in the manner contemplated in the act; land

Whereas, It is inconceivable that the Legislature could have foreseen the effect of the Constitutional Amendment upon the act providing for new parks, which will in effect be that the city will, at no distant date, become liable to judgments for many millions of dollars, without the power to issue bonds to pay them, thus necessitating the raising of the whole amount by direct taxation; and

Whereas. The greater portion of the land appropriated

the power to issue bonds to pay them, thus necessitating the ratsing of the whole amount by direct taxation; and whereas, The greater portion of the land appropriated for parks and parkway in Westchester County is so remote from the centres of population and so difficult of access that it cannot become useful for park purposes for many years, but will be a constant source of expense to the deity, as it will require to be policed, lighted and drained, and the city will be obliged to pay taxes upon it at valuations to be determined by Westchester assessors; and "Whereas, The City of New-York will require to spend all the money it can legally raise for many years to come for improvements which are absolutely required for its advancement, and the heaith and prosperity of its citizens, and particularly for school-houses, armories, docks, sewers and the opening of new streets and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the acquisition by the City of New-York of any land for park purposes in Westchester County. It will add immensely to our annual expenditures, and no compensating benefit will accrue. It will enhance the value of the property of adjoining owners in that county at the expense of the city, and will not add a single dollar to the value of any property which the city can tax. It will be an act of gross injustice to the owners of property surrounding Riverside and Morningside Parks, and in the annexed district, who have already been assessed heavily for improvements which the city has not yet been able to afford to make, and which could readily be completed with the money which will be required to pay for Felham Bay Park and Parkway alone. It will require us to aflord police protection to people and property within another county, where our officers will have no jurisdie.

with the money which will be required to pay for Pelham Bay Park and Parkway alone. It will require us to anord police protection to people and property within another county, where our officers will have no jurisdiction nor authority. It will commit us irrevocably to the amexation of that large tract of unimproved land, nearly as large as the whole of Manhattan Island, lying cast and north of the Bronx River and extending to New Rochelle. It will compel the City of New-York to engage in a vast land speculation with money that is imperatively needed for present and urgent uses.

Resolved. That we view with apprehension and alarm the consequences that are certain to result to the city if the present law be not amended. It is provided that all the parks shall be taken at one time, and that if they are not paid for within four months, the persons to whom awards have been made may bring suit against the city and recover judgments, carrying costs and 6 per cent interest. We cannot issue bonds to raise the money, and if we attempted to do so no one could be found to purchase at par bonds of the city bearing only 34 per sent interest, in the face of the declaration of the principal officers of the corporation that they are utterly illegal, null and void.

Resolved, that we favor and demand such an amend-

void.

Resolved, that we favor and demand such an amendment of the law as will restrict the park area to be acquired to that which is within the limits of the city, and as will provide for the acquisition of the tand by separate reports and in such proportions that the cost may be distributed over a number of years, and be defrayed in a manner that will not oppress our taxpayers.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature should consider the condition of affairs as they now stand since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and as it cannot be supposed that the Legislature would at the present time pass such at act as that of last year as an original measure, so it should now modify it to conform to existing circumstances.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the charman of this meeting, with power to aid to its number, to go to Albany and present these resolutions, and to urge the passage of the amendatory bill indorsed by this meeting. Resolved, that we favor and demand such an amend

Yesterday Luther R. Marsh wrote to James A. Roose Yesterian whether those who favored the law as it now stands and opposed the bill prepared to be introduced might be heard at the meeting. The matter was referred to be the course of the law as the course of the law as the course of the law as it now stands and law as the law as it now stands and law as the law as it now stands and law as the law as it now stands and law as the law as it now stands and law as the law as it now stands and law as the law as th

INSPECTOR THOUNE BURIED.

SERVICES IN THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH-MANY BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DESIGNS.

The funeral of Police Inspector Thomas W. Thorne was held yesterday in the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh-st. At 10 a. m., the procession was formed in West Fourteenth-st. A brass band of fifty pieces was at the head, and following came the ice escort of 1,100 men. Next in line was the hearse beside which marched the pail-bearers; Superintendent Walling, Inspectors Murray, Dilks and Byrnes and Captains Clinchy, Eakins, Killalea, and Mount. The Nobles of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, under ommand of Grand Potentate Waiter M. Fleming, marched behind the hearse, and in the rear were twenty carriages. The line of march was through Fourteenthst., to Fifth-ave., to Fifty-seventh-st., thence to the church. Captain Williams of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was on duty as chief usher. Dr. MacArthur read the lessons prescribed in the Baptist ritual, after which the duet, "My faith looks up to Thee," was sung by Mrs. Hartz and Mr. Bushneil. Dr. MacArthur delivered a brief address. Mrs. Hartz, sang the solo, "Trust in the Lord," a pealm was chanted by the choir, and the bene-

brief address. Mrs. Hartz, sang the solo, "Trust in the Lord," a psaim was chanted by the choir, and the benefiction pronounced.

A colman of roses three feet high surmounted by a winte dove and inscribed "Rest" was from the members of the inspector's staff. A beautiful arch, "Gates Ajar, came from the Twenty-seventh Precinct, an anchor and cross were the gifts of the second Precinct, and a pillar on which a dove rested was a tribute from officers of the Twenty-fith. The Twenty-minth Precinct sent an open floral Bible with the name of the Inspector printed in roses and filles. Beneath the name was the motio" He left no enemies." A large seroil of roses, lilies and tuberoses, surrounded by a heart in pink, was the memento sent by officers of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine furnished a wreath of immorteiles, hyacinths and roses in a tripod of laurel leaves. Joseph H. Britton sent a pillow of roses ornamented with Masonic emblems. Hugh Neshitt brought an elaborate seroil surmounted by a foral rose, from which rose a white dove. It bore the inscription "He has a friend." A great cross in red roses, with green background, was a token from Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars. Police Commissioners McClave, Porter, Matthews, and French, Charity Commissioner Brennan, Enigration Commissioner Starr, Fire Commissioner Wan Cott, and Purroy, Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, Police Justices, Gorman, Patterson, Weide and Dutty, Exche Commissioner Morris and Mitchell, Park Commissioner Crimmins, Aldermen Hall, and Masterson, ex-Alderman Watte, Bernard Bglin, Robert G. McCord, Fire Marshal Sheldon, Detective Samson of the sub-Treasury, Police Sergeants Dorn and Satteriec, ex-Fire Commissioner Perley, Colonel Emmons Clark, and Captain Kipp, of the 7th Regment; Colonel George Bliss, United States Attorney Elihu Root, Samuel S. Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; J. W. Foshay, president of the Broadway Railroad; J. W. Foshay, president of the Broadway Railroad; J. W. Foshay, president of the

EVERYBODY IN GOOD HUMOR AT BARNUM'S. To add to or improve the performances

which were given at the Madison Square Garden last week seems like painting the lily or gilding refined gold. It has been done however, and the three shows in one are this week more resplendent than ever. Last night the crowd which filled the unreserved seats was so great crowd which filled the unreserved seats was so great that there was not an inch of vacant space to be found in the long rows of benches. The baxes and reserved seats had also their usual complement of admiring spectators when the young person with the fuzzy hair and unpronouncable name, who is on such familiar terms with half a dozen enormous serpents, stepped on the stage and began to coil her scaly pets around around her shapely form. The bare-back-riders, Viola Rivers, Josie De Mott and Eleua Jeal, were more graceful and performed more striking feats than ever, while Charles Fish proved hinself worthy of the title of "champlon rider of the world," George Arstingstall made his hinge elephants perform more extraordinary evoluworthy of the title of "champion rider worthy of the world." George Arstingstall made his huge elephants perform more extraordinary evolutions, and the dwarf elephant, "Tom Thumb," sent the children into shrieks of laughter by being even more ponderously funny than usual. Miss Zamamoto wakked up and down a ladder of sharp swords with a startling indifference to the unpleasant sensations that the ordinary person would naturally sudergo, and seemed to enjoy it. In fact, every one whose performances either amused or caused a shuddering feeling to ereep up the several thousand backbones of the speciators, appeared to greater advantage than on any might since the show was opened. Even the melancholy Tobar who is bereft of his brother and carries his clus in solitary majesty, seemed a trifle more cheefful, and cased to eye the Afghan who sits next to him with the ferocious glare betokening the state of mind which led him to make a murderous ouslaught lately. General Tom Thumb's widow received congratulations en her approaching marriage with a courteous dignity inversely proportioned to her inches.

WORTH THINKING OVER .- What a lot of things there are we are in almost absolute ignorance about! For instance, we are all aware that we can't "get money from a stone," but how few of us know that we can obtain it from a brick!-[Judy.

at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday resulted in a postponement of the date fixed for the formal dissoluion of the east-bound freight pools. It was agreed to extend the Chicago pool thirty days, and as the trunk line pool was to be abandoned only in case the western agreement was annulled, it also received the same lease f life as the Chicago pool. Owing to the illness of President Rutter (which is painful, but not serious) the New-York Central was represented by Vice-President Hayden. President Roberts and Vice-President Thomon appeared for the Pennsylvania, President King and Traffic Manager Vilas for the Eric, and General Manager Hickson and Traffic Manager Seargeant for the Grand Trunk. The Baltimore and Ohio was represented by ubordinate officers. President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, also attended the meeting. After the meeting it was stated that the presidents parted amicably. When Mr. Newell shook hands with Mr. Roberts as the latter was going away he said with a smile: "I have done more scolding about Mr. Thomson in the last two months than I hope I will have to do in he next two years." Mr. Roberts smiled, but made no

answer. When the meeting assembled Mr. Fink read a long address setting forth the benefits which the pooling agreements had conferred on the railroads and exhibiting statistics to show now small had been the payments of noney balances which the roads had been compelled to make in the trunk line east-bound pool within the last three years. He warmly urged that another attempt should be made to devise means for securing profitable utes to the companies. It is stated that in the subsequent discussion the presidents expressed their desire to nd the fruitless war in rates which is now being carried on. It is not concealed, however, that the difficulties resented by the complications in the situation were freely discussed as being many and serious. It cenerally agreed that no new agreement was worth considering which did not present stronger guarantees for the observance of rates than those furnished by the old ones. Not only the Pennsylvania but other roads are resolved to assent to no scheme which may end as the old agree-ments have, in general dissatisfaction, mutual distrust and irresplantaging.

and irregular tariifs.

No suggestion could be made, however, for securing the result which all interests agreed they ardently desired. Finally it was decided to throw the burden of reorganization upon the Western roads. The Chicago castbound pool, which was to be abandoned on April 1, was extended to May 1, and it was also resolved that the settlement of the balances in the trunk line cast-bound pool, which was to be set aside on April 1, should be kept up for thirty days longer. A call for a conference of all the Western railroads, to be held in Chicago on April 1, was authorized for the purpose of seeing whether they could agree upon some plan which would assure the maintenance of rates and the protection of the interests of each line in the future. No action was taken with regard to the actual cast situation. and irregular tariffs.

ate situation.

Railroad men de not regard a possibly successful outrate situation.

Railroad men de not regard a possibly successful outcome of the Chicago conference as likely to determine finally the fate of the trunk line agreements. Even should the Western roads enter into new pooling contracts, it is recognized that trunk line matters cannot be improved so long as the West shore and the Lackawanna refuse to co-operate with the other trunk lines. It is leared that this fact may exert an unfavorable influence on the deliberations of the Western roads when they are called together. "What encouragement," said a well-informed railroad man, "have the Western roads to attempt a maintenance of rates when their Eastern allies are unable to give assurance that their agreements can be executed!" It is felt by many managers, nevertheless, that yesteriag's conference was not in vain in that another attempt is to be made to rehabilitate the rail-road combinations.

RECEIVERS OF THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN. PITTSBURG, March 23.-The Mercantile Trust Company, H. W. Ford and Thomas C. Buckley, all of New-York, trustees of mortgeges amounting to \$9. 000,000, given by the Pitisburg and Western and Pitts burg, Bradford and Buffalo Ratiroad Companies, made application before Judge Acheson, in the United States District Court this morning, for the appointment of receivers, and James Callery and John W. Chalfant, of Pittsburg, were designated by the court. The proceed ings, which were agreed to by the stock and bondholders and all persons interested, were for the purpose of preventing the floating debt creditors from breaking up the roads. The floating debt is \$2,000,000, and executions for \$50,000 have been issued. A permanent master will be appointed later to take charge and audit the accounts of the receivers. To-days action will result in the applica tion of the earnings of the roads to the payment of the floating debt, and no interest will be paid on the b iti that debt is liquidated. The powers of the receiver il extend to the management of the Pittsburg, Cleve

It was said this evening that a conference had been in the receivership. The Battenore and Ohio people were strongly in favor of having Thomas W. King appointed while the Pittsburg and Western people were in favor of Caliery and Chairant. A compromise was finally reached and the Baitimore and Ohio representative withdrew. A quarter of a million of dollars of the bouds have been sold in New-York in the last three months, ranging in price from 55 to 75.

RIGHTS OF POOL DECIDED. CLEVELAND, March 23 (Special).-Associate Justice Stanley Matthews rendered a decision in the United States Court in this city which will affect the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Bailroad to the In January, 1883, this road, the stant of \$50,000 Onio Central and the Baltimore and Ohio formed a pool Onno Centra and the Company, of New York, brought a suit against the Onio Central for the foreclosure of the mortgage and a re-ceiver was appointed. In the strike in the Hocking Valley the coal trade of the Columbus. Hocking Valley and Toledo fell off materially, and business of the Ohio Central was relatively increased so that \$50,000 net earn ings accumulated in the hands of the receiver. The mort ings accumulated in the hands of the receiver. The mortgage bondholders of the Ohio Central objected to the receiver paying this money into the pool, claiming that the
receiver had no right to act under alpooling contract, and
that the contract itself is illegal, being in restraint of
trade and void as to public policy. The Hocking Valley
road brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court to
have these questions determined. The matter was referred to a special master commissioner who took testimony and reported that the contract was made in good
faith; that the receiver was bound by it, and that he
should pay \$50,000 into the pool. This report was referred to Associate Justice Matthews, of the United
States Supreme Court, who affirmed the findings of the
special master,

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL POOL. DIFFERENCES AMICABLY ADJUSTED-RATES TO BE

MAINTAINED.

DENVER, March 23 .- At to-day's session of the Transcontinental Ratiroad Association it was decided to defer the election for commissioner, and L. G. Cannon the active commissioner, was elected general agent and auditor of the pool. The old contract was amended in a few unimportant particulars and was then in a few unimportant particulars and was then signed by representatives of all the roads forming the pool. The meeting was then adjourned to meet in Chicago some time in August. The session was entirely harmonious and in an eminent degree successful. Many long-standing differences were amicably adjusted, and there seemed to be a fixed determination on the part of all present to strictly maintain rates in the future.

Vague rumors of a settlement of the differences over transcontinental business were current in Wall Street during yesterday. One of the earliest reports was that the Union Pacific Railway had withdrawn its notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, terminating the contract between the overland railroads and the steamship line. This gave way to later rumors that the railroad companies had reached an agreement and that one of the certain results would be the renewal of the contract with the Pacific Mail. President Houston of the steamship company said: "I understand that the railroad companies have reached an agreement, but I have no in-formation as to what it is. I can only say that the Pa-cific Mail has received no witherawal of the notice re-cently given by the Central and Union Pacific railroads and no proposal for a renewal of the contract. So far as this company is concerned there is not the slightest news to-day."

o-day."

Another officer of the company remarked with som sperity: "We will not renew the contract on the present terms. The Union Pacific made a mistake in giving the notice and now it is trying to escape a dilem-ma. We want \$120,000 or \$125,000 a month or we will

giving the notice and now it is trying to escape a dilemma. We want \$120,000 or \$125,000 a month or we will show the railroad companies what we can do. We are not controlled by them."

C. P. Huntington, vice-president of the Central Pacific Railroad, said: "My dispatches show that an agreement about the transcentinental traffic has been reached. I telegraphed the traffic manager yesterday exactly what I would do, and to-day I hear from him that the terms have been accepted. It is rumored on the street, I believe, that I have backed down, but I pay no attention to that kind of gossip. As to the Pacific Mail, we all admit the necessity of appeasing it, and the transcontinental lines have agreed, I understand, to units in paying it a subsidy. We shall not pay it as much as we have been paying, for we have been giving it altogether too much. I don't blame the Pacific Mail for talking about the larger sum which it is coing to demand. I sam neither buying nor seiling stocks, and consequently I am not in a position to profit by such boastings. The fact is simply that we shall reduce the amount of subsidy."

READING'S LEASE OF JERSEY CENTRAL. None of the direct representatives of the Phila-

delphia and Reading Railroad was present at the meeting of the directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday. A long communication from Franklin B Gowen, proposing several schemes by which the loase might be preserved, was denied a reading on motion of Samuel Sloan, who argued that Mr. Gowen was not a recognized officer of the Reading Company, and that any promises which he might make were worthless by their lack of official authority, and otherwise by the inability of the company to carry them into operation. The re-ply of President Keim to the inquiries about the pay-

FRESH LIFE TO THE POOLS.

THE PRESIDENTS GRANT A REPRIEVE.

EXTENDING THE AGREEMENTS THIRTY DAYS PENDING DISCUSSION OF NEW PLANS.

The conference of the trunk line presidents
of Computations of Fig. 8 centerlay resulted in a set Computational Fig. 8.

ment director of the Jersey Central sanches ing:
"We have gone far enough. It is useless to wait for
the first of April, when we know that the Reading caunot pay the interest, to say nothing about the taxes and
other payments on which it has defaulted. The road
will be restored to the management of a receiver in a
few days."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CINCINNATI, March 23 (Special).-The Chesapeake and Ohio general passenger agent says that the nominal New-York rate is now \$7, but that "everything

is at sea," and that a rate of \$1 to New-York by Saturday would not be surprising. St. Louis, March 23.—The city of St. Louis filed a suit to-day in the State Court against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the old Pacific Railroad, and Redood Crittenden, receiver of the latter, to recover \$700,00 due on 700 bonds issued by the County of St. Louis in 1865 to secure a loan to the Pacific Rallroad.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE. DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

STOCK RAISING COMPANIES-SHERIFF FARLEY'S

FEES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 2 .- Assemblyman Bailey recently induced the Assembly to pass a bill authorizing the incorporation of companies for the raising of cattle. This bill was also passed in an amended form by the Senate. It was returned to the Assembly to-night to socure approval of the amendment. Mr. Oliver attacked the bill, which had apparently escaped his attention before. He saw in it a scheme to evade the United States law against alien holders of large cattle ranches. Mr. Husted denied that the bill had any relation to foreign owners of cattle. Mr. Williams said: "There is no more politics about this bill than there is about the Ten Commandments, and Mr. Oliver knows as little about the Commandments as he does about this bill." The Assembly adopted the Senate's amendments,

General Heath, of Kings County, is determined that Sheriff Farley shall reveal the amount of his fees, or at least tell what they are. He introduced a bill to-night directing the Sheriff to keep posted in his office printed schedules of his fees. The schedules are to contain references to the laws by virtue of which the fres are

references to the laws by virtue of which the fres are exacted.

The Senate devoted itself mainly to the third reading of bills. The following among many were passed: Mr. Davidson's bill to regulate contracts for the legislative printing; the bill to create a board of health for Edgewater, S. I.; the Assembly bill to legalize and confirm the acts of Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, in taking possession of certain uniforms and equipments upon the disbandment of troop G of Cavairy, pursuant to the order of the commander-in-chief.

The bill prepared by the State Board of Health for the preservation of the public health and the registration of vital statistics, in all the cities of the State except New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, created a good deal of discussion on its third reading, arising out of a motion by Mr. Thacher to except Albany. The Senate decided to except Albany, whereupon Mr. Gilbert asked to have the bill laid aside. Mr. Jacobs bill apprepriating \$50,000 for fitting up and furnishing the 47th Regiment Armory was also passed.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill limiting the rate of interest on londs to be issued for constructing the new aqueduct to 4 per cent and requiring them to be redeemed in not less than ten nor more than fifty years.

Mr. Jacobs introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Claims to bear and determine the claims of the 9th Regiment for damages to uniforms.

GETTING BACK HIS MONEY.

Kingston, March 23.—Seven years ago John Germuska, a Bohemian pack-pedier, bought Daniel Wygant's farm at Marlboro, agreeing to pay \$5,000 for it, and paying \$500 down. Subsequently Wygant died, and his oldest son was appointed executor of the estate. Wygant's widow, who was endowed with a life interest, refused to sign the necessary papers giving Germuska refused to sign the necessary papers giving Germiska possession of the property. The executor rendered an accounting but falled to say anything about the \$500. To-day the matter came before Judge Westbrook, and Germiska, who had been discovered in New-York appeared. After hearing his story the Judge decided, much to the charrin of the heirs, that he was entitled to the money. Germiska is aluety years old, deaf, and cannot speak a word of English.

SINGULAR IGNORANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.

BATAVIA, March 23 (Speccal).-The Rev. H. C. limmer, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, signed the name of George Borchet to a note for \$60, on March 9, and had it discounted at a bank. When Mr. Borchet, who is one of Mr. Zimmer's parishloners, heard about he note he asked the preacher what it meant. The latter, with apparent surprise, replied that he had intended othing wrong and that he supposed that it was all right to sign anybody's name to a note so long as the one who when it was due. Least Sanday Mr. Zunner made the same explation in church to his congregation. The men laughed at him and upbraided him for what he had done. He was saked to hand in his resignation, which he refused to do, and on Saturday the church committee deposed

THE SALVATION ARMY LOSING GROUND. SCHENECTADY, March 23 (Special) .- The Salvation Army, which was so vigorous and enthusiastic last fall, now seems to be hopeless and foriorn. Nearly all of the old converts have deserted the army and no all of the old converts have described the army and no new ones have been received into its ranks in a long time. The revoit of Major Moore from the standard of General Booth was the beginning of the end, and now that the adherents of the former are organizing as separate battalion the demoralization of the Schenectady division of the Saivation Army seems to be complete.

THE ST. JOHN TO BE REBUILT.

ALBANY, March 23.-The People's Line Steamboat Company has decided to rebuild the burned steamer St. John. The New-York Board of Underwriters rather than undertake the work of rebuilding the boat, rather than uncertase the work of rebuilding the boat, voted to turn over the full amount of insurance money—\$200,000—to the company. With this amount and with from \$30,000 to \$50,000 added, the company expect to reconstruct the vessel in a manner that will meet all the requirements of traffle, and yet provide for her more requesting ironning.

APPOINTMENT OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS. ALBANY, March 23 (Special).-The Governor btained on Saturday from the Attorney-General, who is Democrat, an opinion to the effect that the census numerators must be examined by the Civil Service exaninerators must be examined by the CIVII service ex-aminers. Politicians believe that this is an attempt by the Governor to embarrass the Secretary of State in the exercise of his duty of appointing the enumerators. General Carr thinks of obtaining an opinion from Sam-uel Hand. formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals, on the question.

APPOINTING A RECEIVER FOR A BANK. SCHOHARIE, March 23 .- The Controller of the Currency has appointed Charles Holmes, of Cobleskill, N. Y., to be receiver of the Schoharie County National Bank, of Schoharie, N. Y. This action is based on the recommendation of the National bank examiner who investigated the affairs of the bank.

SUBCRIPTIONS FOR A NEW BANK. MIDDLETOWN, March 23 .- The subscription for the proposed Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank amount to \$105,000.

DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT IN A VILLAGE. WAYWAYANDA, March 23.-Diphtheria prealis to an alarming extent here and a town Board of Health has been organized to prevent public funerals of those who die with any madgnant disease. RAISING A SNOW BLOCKADE,

Oswego, March 23 (Special). - The snow blockade of the Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg Rail-road was raised to-day on the main line and all the branches except the Cape Vincent line. KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.

SCHENECTADY, March 23 (Special) .- William H. Munn, age twenty-five, of Sandhurst, Kent, England. was instantly killed by a Delaware and Hudson train this afternoon. Munn was the nephew of T. H. Reeves, a merchant of this city, with whom he lived for about a

SELLING BLOODED HORSES. LEXINGTON, March 23 (Special) .- Milton

Young to-day bought from John T. Richardson, of this city, Gold Ban, chestnut filly three years old, by im ported King Ban, dam imported Cicely Jopson, 5,000. E. Corrigan, of Kansas City, has bought \$5,000. E. Corrigan, of Ransas City, has bought from T. J. McGibben, of Cynthiana, Ky., the two-year old filly Atalanta, full sister to Andrain, record he best three-year old in the West last year, for \$5,500. A. G. Feaks, of Pougheexpsic, N. Y., has bought from Z. E. Simmons, of this county, the black trotting stallion Alexander Francis, by Ben Patchen, dam Jennic Martin, by Canada Jack, for \$10,000. Alexander has been in stud for two years, and has a record of 2 10. been in stud for two years, and has a record of 2.19 Feaks will campaign him again,

CHASING TWO SNEAK THIVES

Two speak thieves were heard in the house of Benjamin Lewis, ex-Fire Marshal, at No. 89 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, about 9:30 o'clock last evening Mr. Lewis, who was upstairs with two friends, rushed down the stairs to catch them, but the men bolted out of down the stairs to catch them, but the men boiled out of the front door, carrying with them two valuable overcoats and a silk umbrella. Mr. Lewis and his friends harried in pursuit and caught up to the thieves a short distance from the house. The taller one let fall the coat which he had and drew a sheath knife with which he made a desperate lunge at Mr. Lewis. He falled to wound him, but under cover of the attack made his escape. The thieves left behind them their plunder, but Mr. Lewis lost some valuable papers in the struggic. One of the thieves was six feet tall and the other atout five feet eight inches. Mr. Lewis said that his pistoi was locked up in a safe at the time or the men would not have gottes sway so easily.

CIGARMAKER SHOT BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF-CLAIMING TO HAVE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENCE. Andrew Kreuter, a German with only one rm, who is employed to watch stores in Avenue B, be tween Houston and Tenth sts., at night, was passing Third-st. at 2:30 a. m. yesterday when a stranger

"Can you find a policeman ! There's a drunken man lying helpless on the sidewalk."

Kreuter walked to the closed fruit stand on the north

east corner and saw the body of a fat man stretched on the fingstones near the stand. The stranger who ha attracted the watchman's attention was tall and well built, with fair sidewhiskers. He carried himself like a man possessing authority, and Kreuter thought he probably was an officer in plain clothes. "I haven't any stick to send an alarm with," Kreuter

"Never mind," the stranger remarked; "I'll give an alarm myself." He drew a revolver from his nocket and fired a shot hold-

ing the muzzle of the weapon toward the pavement. Kreuter walked up the avenue as far as Seventh-st. and met a policeman who belonged to the Seventeenth Precinct. He returned with the officer, but two patrolmen of the Eleventh Precinct had arrived meanwhile and had ascertained that the man on the sidewalk was dead. They had not seen the stranger who fired the shot. There was a bruise on the dead man's forehead, probably received when he fell on his face, but he had been killed by a bullet which had penetrated his heart. Apparently he had been dead some little time, as his body was growing cold. Neither Kreuter nor the officers had heard more than one shot and Kreuter said the alarm shot fired by the tall stranger could not possibly have killed the ma on the sidewalk. When the policemen raised the body to carry it to the Union Market Police Station they found two knives on the flagstones. The blade of one was open, but the other knife evidently had fallen out of the man's pocket. In one of the pockets was a book of membership in the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union in the name of Alvin Jacobi. It was learned later that Jacobi was forty-two years of ag and came to this city in 1883 from Germany, where his wife is now living. For some time Jacobi had been living with a woman at No. 513 East Fifteenth-st. Detectives Brennan and Sheridan of the Eleventh Procinct arrested Otto Lingen, a cigarmaker of No. 431 East Fifteenth-st., who was with Jacobi in the morning. Lingen said : " I was in a beer-shop in Fifteenth-st. late last night, when Jacobi came in with a friend whose name I don't know. He urged me to go to Concordis Hall, in Avenue A, where he said there was a dauce. We

Hall, in Avenue A, where he said there was a dauce. We got there after 1 o'clock, and were refused admission. A young man who was at the door tried to strike me, and I went away. I think Jacobi and his friend were fighting with the doorkeepers when I went out of the building. I went to Third-st. and walked toward Avenue-B. Jacobi ran past me in the middle of the block, and another man ran after him. They were on the opposite side of the street. I did not know the man who ran after Jacobi. He was a large, stout man. When they had got out of sight I heard a shot. Then I went directly home."

Gottfried Teuscher, accompanied by the secretary of the Swiss Consul, called on Coroner Messemer at his office, No. 150 Seventh-ave, and said that he was Jacobi's companion on Sanday night. The Coroner sent for an officer from the Seventeenth Precinct and had Teuscher locked up as a witness. Teuscher locked up as a witness. Teuscher said: "I was with Jacobi, whom I had known since last November, at Gottlieb Goutschky's place, No. 435 East Fifteenth st., playing cards from 4:30 until 11 p. m. We then went to a lager beer saloon at No. 433 East Fifteenth-st. and had several glasses of beer. Neither of us was intoxicated, however. We went from there to another saloon in the same street, where went to the same street, where went to we not a freed of Jacobi's and was all three went 4:30 until 11 p. m. We then went to a larger beer saloon at No. 433 East Fifteenth-st, and had several glasses of beer. Neither of us was intoxicated, however. We went from there to another saloon in the same street, where we met a friend of Jacobi's, and we all three went to Concordia Hall. There was music there and we thought we could get another drink and went up one flight of stairs. Then I saw the young men who were taking tickets. It was too late for us to purchase tickets and I said, 'Let's go away.' The other friend of Jacobi, named Otto, and the two young men who wanted to take the ticket had some words. Otto struck one of the young men and then ran away and Jacobi after him. The young men and he are an after them. As he was running he called for his stick to the other young man. They ran down Third-st, toward Ave. B. I lieft the place unmolested, as I had been quiet and peaceable. When I was about the middle of the block, between Avenues A and B in Third-st., I heard Jacobi call to Otto. Immediately after I heard a pistol-shot, and then the young man who had run after Otto and Jacobi came running back. This was about 2 o'clock in the hoorning."

Detectives Brennan and Sheridan, of the Eleventh Pre

Detectives Brennan and Sheridan, of the Eleventh Precinct, worked hard all day on the case, and about 5:30 p. m. arrested George Kluberdanz, age twenty-four, a hatter employed at Dunlap's hat factory, at Nostrand and Park aves. Brookly, who admitted doing the shooting, but elaimed that it was pione in self-defence. When arrested Kluberdauz had in his possession \$131 in cash, a gold watch, a diamond ring and other articles of jewelry. He had two deputy sheriff's badges—one with his name on it and the other numbered 176.

Kluberdauz said: "Three men tried to force their way into Concordia Associably Rooms, which heeks, when they began to swear at me, and one of them three men tried to force their they began to swear at me, and one of them three men they began to swear at me, and one of them his men and the left the place. I followed them in order to make them pay the cost of the broken glass. I overtook them in Thirdst., near Avenne B, when they turned on me, and the man I shot struck me on the head with something and cut my head open. All three then jumped on me. After kicking me around for a white they left me. I still followed them, when the man I shot turned on me again with something in his hand, and then I drew my gun and let him have it. I went back to the hall and told Officer Rott, of the Seventeenth Precinct, that if anything turned up he knew where to find me. I think I told him I had fired a shot, but I'm not sure. I went home and cleaned my clothes. I stayed hence until 9 o'clock, and then I went to work until the detectives came for me."

Kinberdauz was locked up and will be arraigned in court this morning.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS REBATES.

The custom that has long prevailed among fire insurance brokers of paying a portion of their commissions, generally one-half, to the persons for whom they procure insurance is complained of by many insurance companies, and the New-York Tariff Association is considering a resolution to pay no brokerage on risks rated by the association except to those who sign a stipulation by the association except to those who sign a stipulation that they will not give any part of their commissions to the insured. The rule with the brokers, who receive a commission of 10 per cent on all transactions effected by them, is to allow a rebate of 5 per cent to the insured person. The consequence is that a person applying directly to the office of an insurance company in placing a risk pays more for it than if he procursed it through a broker. This anomalous condition of affairs is not considered advantageous to the companies. A form of application for recognition as a fire insurance broker, to be signed by all who desire to continue in the business, has been drawn up and has been adopted tentatively by the association. Before it is put in force, however, a joint meeting of the members of the association and the brokers is to be held for the purpose of talking the matter over and coming to an amicable arrangement.

GENERAL MQUADE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

General James McQuade was reported to be extremely ill last night by Dr. Larkin of St. Vincent's Hospital. He is anxious to be taken to his home in Utica, but will have to forego that wish unless a sudden change for the better takes place in his condition. He became ill four months ago, after publishing a book on the cruise of the Montauk, in which he had sailed with Commodore Platt. The latter was suddenly taken sick after the vessel arrived home. Before his death General McQuade sat up with him during six days and nights, and so taxed his shattered nerves that he had a nith attack of his old army trouble, intermittent fever, from which he is suffer-ing. At one time within the mouth he was improving, but had a relapse two weeks ago, until now there is little hope of his recovery.

FAVOBING NIAGARA PARK. The New-York Academy of Sciences at its

regular meeting in Columbia College last evening adopted resolutions commending the proposed Niagara
Park and asking the Legislature to adopt the bill which
provides for an appropriation. Professor Newberry,
president of the Academy, said that it was important to
the credit of the State that Niagara Falls should be preserved from spolialion by the Inroads of manufacturers.
"It is," he said, 'not only one of the grandest of
nature's monuments, showing the physical force of
waters, but such spectacles exert a moral influence on
the mind. The Aips have exerted such a moral influence
on the minds of the Swiss."

A paper was read by Arthur H. Elliott on the sandstones used for building purposes in the city. dopted resolutions commending the proposed Niagara

MAYOR LOW ON THE NIAGARA RESERVATION Mayor Low has received a circular letter from Howard Potter, president of the Niagara Falls Asociation, calling for an expression of his views upon the movement for the preservation of the scenery at the Fails and the opening of the grounds free of charge to the public. Mayor Low is heartily in favor of the bill pending in the Legislature. "By all means," said he, "the lands should be secured by the State. No one who has been at the Fails can be indifferent to the evils existing there and those which threaten the place, unless the State shall protect it from abuses. It may be wise to distribute the payment through a series of years, but the failure to act now, I am confident, will always be a source of regret." Falls and the opening of the grounds free of charge to

CONTESTING OLD MRS. CARILL'S WILL. The question of the validity of the will of Mary Cahill, of Newton, L. I., was tried yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court before Judge Van Vorst, in the suit of Patrick O'Shea, a cousin of the testatrix, against the executors and legatees of the estate. Mrs. Cahill died at the age of eighty-two years, leaving a will by which she gave a number of special lega cies amounting to \$15,000. The bulk of her estate she gave cies amounting to \$15,000. The bulk of accretate she gave to her nephew, John Kellaher, a poor mechanic of New ark, N. J., with the direction that he distribute it be-tween his four children when the youngest shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. It was alreged that the will was the result of fraud and undue influence upon the testatrix by the sephew, and also that the disposi-tion of the estate in the manner indicated was yold un-der the statutes. The estate involves nearly \$200,000.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Judge Van Vorst declined to send the disputed questions of fact to a jury, and reserved his decision, fax-senator Rabe appeared for the plaintiff, Charles Strauss represented the Kelleher children, and ex-Judge Cardozo represented the executors.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TO REBUILD THE NEW-JERSEY CAPITOL SUGGESTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR-PLANS MITTED-A COMMISSION SPLECTED. [BY THEOGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, March 23,-The members of the Legislature reached their respective chambers in the State House this evening through a side entrance, the ruins at the front being closed, and temporary arrangenents having been made. The Governor sent in a message formally announcing the destruction of the northern portion of the State House, and stating that all the pubic securities and moneys are safe. Special mention, he says, is due the courage of the firemen and the gallantry of the Adjutant-General in rescuing the battle flags. The Governor says that there should be immediate action by the Legislature to replace the burned portion of the Capitol. It will be burned portion of the Capitol. It will be necessary entirely to rebuild it, as the foundations and wall are undermined and useless. For this there is an insurance equal to the actual loss, and plans have been devised by the Controller by which the remaining sum necessary may be raised without a State tax. The new building, the Governor declares, should be sufficient to accommodate the State officers, who now have not room for the transaction of their business. Statements from the various officers accompany the Governor's message, giving the loss in detail and showing that no valuable documents were destroyed.

the various officers accompany the Governor's message, giving the loss in detail and showing that no valuable documents were destroyed.

In the Senate Mr. Youn, blood offered a resolution which was adopted for a committee of three from each house to report a bill on the subject. Similar action was taken in the House and Senators Smith, Gardner and Nichols and Assemblymen Jewett, Nichols and Ludiam were appointed as the committee. The bill under which the work will probably be done was introduced by Mr. Jewett and referred to the special committee. It constitutes the Governor, Attorney-General, Controller and State Treasurer a commission to conduct the entire work and also authorizes the employment of convict labor. It is understood that a bill for the issue of \$350,000 of bonds will be introduced to-morrow. The plans suggested provide for a large addition to the accommodations of the capitol and are on a grander scale than has been supposed to be necessary up to this evening. Both Houses adopted a resolution of thanks to the Trenton firemen for their work.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 23 (Special) .-George Green, an industrious colored farmer living about ten miles from this place, was awakened a few nights ago by the smell of smoke, and upon getting up he found that his house was on fire. He quickly picked up one of his children, who was sleeping with him, dropped it out of the window to the ground below and hen hastened to awaken his wife and three other children who were sleeping in children who were sleeping in another part of the house. But the fire had made such headway and the smoke was so dense and suffocating that he found it impossible to reach them. He shouted to them repeatedly, but they appeared not to hear him, it being evident that they were stupeded by the smoke. After making several ineffectual attempts to get to them, in which he was severely burned. Green was finally compelled, in order to save his own life, to abandon them to their fate. In a few minutes the house was burned to the ground. Amid the smouldering ruins were found the charred remains of the mother and three children.

DESTRUCTION OF ULTRAMARINE WORKS. The ultramarine works of Heller & Merz,

Hamburg-place, Newark, were completely destroyed by fire at 4 a. in. yesterday, involving a loss of about \$150,000. The fire started in the machine shop and soon apread to the adjoining buildings, six in number. The engineer and watchman attempted to put out the fire unaided, and an alarm was not given until the fire had got beyond control. The water in some of the pluzs was frozen, and the efforts of the firemen were crippied, but they succeeded in saving the aniline department. The burned buildings contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock. The buildings were insured for \$250,000, which is divided among fifty companies. This is the second time within a year that a fire has taken place at the works. Last May the aniline building was burned. Over 200 men will be out of employment until new buildings can be erected. by fire at 4 a. m. yesterday, involving a loss of about

AUBURN, March 23 .- A fire broke out in

Schemers's double store in Genesee-st, this morning, and it was badly damaged by fire and water. Pimm's clothing store was also damaged \$10,000 (insured), and Carpenter's art store and Vickers's shoe store to the ex-SALEM, Mass., March 23.—The tannery owned by John

Frost, and occupied by Joseph E. Harris, was burned this morning. The hot dry room in Jacobs's factory was also burned. The loss is about \$16,000; insured. TROY, March 23.—A carriage-house on Smith Darrow's farm, in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, was destroyed by fire this morning, and Michael Newcomb,

who was asleep in the building, was burned to a crisp, his head and one arm being completely consumed. New-comb was seventy years old. It is thought that a spark from his pipe caused the fire. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 23 .- This morning the beller in Ruffner Brothers' wholesale grocery exploded, setting the building on fire. The fire reached the Haio House, destroying the building. George Welcher, a porter employed by the Ruffners, was killed by the explosion and his body burned. The flames spread to

rapidly that the building was a wreck in a quarter of an hour. Joel Ruffner, a cierk, was seriously injured by the explosion. The Ruffners' loss will reach \$30,000, and the loss of Fits & Woodward, proprietors of the Hale House, will be fully \$50,000. The Hale House was insured for \$20,000. The Ruffners were insured for \$15,000. lehem, owned and occupied by Patrick Downey, was discovered to be on fire at 2 a. m. to-day by neighbors while the family were asicep, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of \$2,000

NEWPORT, N. H., March 23 .- The storehouse of the Granite Mills Guild, containing a stock of manufactured goods worth from \$20,000 to \$22,000, was burned at 3 a. m. to-day. The loss is total:

PITTSBURG, March 23 .- A dispatch from Blairsville, Penn., says that a fire last night destroyed a dilapidated frame building in Diamond, and burned the occupant, Robert Maul, a German hermit. GANANOQUE, Ont., March 23.-O. D. Cowan's Wringer

Works and Atkinson & Cowan's corset factory were burned to-day. The loss is \$15,000; partially insured. RALLIGH, N. C., March 23 .- A fire in flenderson, a town orty-five miles from Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Guston Railroad, spread rapidly, and by 9 o'clock fourteen usiness houses had been destroyed, among them being

those of E. G. Davis, Cheatham & Co., Lossiter & J. L. H. Missillier, Owen Davis, M. Dorsey, M. Pu field, and T. W. Finch & Co. The loss is estima from \$60,000 to \$75,000. MIDDLETOWS, March 23.—The grass along the Erie sparks, and was only extinguished with great difficulty.

Porr Elgis, Ont., March 23.—J. S. George's wareouse, with a large quantity of grain and flour, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$15,000; insurance, \$11,000.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., March 22 (Special).-Chloe Ranlolph, a colored woman living in this county, put her four children to bed, locked the house and went to a religious revival meeting two miles distant. In her ab-mence, the house was burned and the four children perished in the flames. NEW-BRIGHTON, March 23.-A two-story frame dwell

ing in Brook-lane was entirely destroyed with its contents by fire to-day. The house was owned by Mr. Simpson, and occupied by Frank Burns. It was valued at \$2,000, and was partly insured. Burns's furniture was insured for \$1,200. Cornelius Devery's carpenter shop, adjoining, was badly damaged. The fire was caused by a defective flue. East Orange, March 23.-The house of Mr. George

iardner, in Central-ave., near Muun-ave., was burned ariy this morning. Barron Landing, Vt., March 23.—The dwelling and barn of R. P. Blake, of Derby, were burned last evening. The loss is \$2,500; insurance, \$1,200.

IDENTIFYING THE BODY OF W. H. M'RINLEY.

A mysterious disappearance was partly explained yesterday in the identification of a body, found in the East River, of Pier No. 3, as that of W. H. McKinley, formerly the private secretary of General John B, Gordon. On the night of January 8 an overcoat and a ley, formerly the physics secretary 8 an overcoat and a hat were found on a Pennsylvania Railroad ferry-boat. In the coat pocket was a gold watch marked "W. H. M." a chain, and a receipt for a package sent by W. H. McKinley to Miss Lizzie Gordon. McKinley's initials were on the hat-band. He had been missing for some days, and, as nothing was heard of him, a special examination was made into his accounts. They were correct, and no evidence was brought out involving his integrity. Yeaterday the janitor of the Bryam Building, No. 55 Broadway, in which General Gordon has his offices, went to the Morgne to view the body. He identified the trousers as those McKinley had bought from the same please of goods as his own. They had boyelt the cloth together, and had the trousers made by a tailor whose name was impressed in the buttons.

General Gordon words a letter of condolence and sympathy to C. McKinley, of Charleston, the dead man's brother, recording his confidence in and warm respect for his secretary. McKinley met General Gordon while a reporter on a Charleston paper. The motive of his suicide is not known.

The Committee on Legislation of the Young Men's Republican Club continued its examination bills now pending at Albany 'yesterday. Senate bill No. 191, in regard to the removal of refuse matter from cities, was referred to Monroe B. Bryant and James S. cities, was referred to Monroe E. Bryant and James Lehmeler. Assembly bill No. 354, in regard to the improvement of streets in the Tweifth and Tweaty-fourth Wards, was referred to ex-Judge M. S. Isanes. James W. Hawes and James S. Lehmeler went to Albany last night on behalf of the Committee to urge the adoption of the bill directing that the State and municipal elections shall take place in alternate years in the summary L. Sprague and ex Judge Isaacs will join them there to-day.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS WATCHING ALBANY.